WASHINGTON.

CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE

norsing at ten o'clock, a notification being Mr. Blaine that there would be a republican the House at eight o'clock this evening.

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE IMPEACHME AT

COMMITTEE. Bvidence of General Emory and Colonel Wallace Relative to Conversation Veith the

President.
On Wednesday last General William H. Emory, comnander of the Department of Washin gton, appeared sefore the Impeachment Committee of the House of epresentatives, and being duly qualified was examined the chairman of the committee, as follows:-

Question—What is your rank and command in the rmy? Answer—I am Colous' of the Fifth United lates cavalry and Brevet Major General in the United lates Army. My command is the Department of Wash-

ogton.
Q. How long have you been in command of this de-artment. A. I think since the Ist of September, 1867.
Q. During the month of February, 1868, have you and any conversation with the President of the United tates in relation to military affairs or movements?

Coly rough.

s request.

what way was his request communicated to

have the note in my pocket. It is a letter

and William G. Moore, of the army, marked an-Read the letter. The witness read as

Washington, D. C., Feb. 22, 1938. §

Washington, D. C., Feb. 22, 1938. §

SERIAL—The President directs ine to ray that he would stated to have you call on him as carly as practicable. Very respectfully and truly yours. WM. G. MOORE, U. S. A.

Q. Did you call in consequence of that request. A. I.d., Q. State fully and literally, as far as you are able, hat occurred at the interview? A. There is nothing fore difficult than to repeat conversation.

Q. State the substance of it? A. The President asked of if recollected a conversation is desired to the partial of the partial of the department, in reference to be strength of the garrison of Washington and the seriod of the conversation of the trops in this department, to thich I replied that I did not recollect it distinctly; he sked me if there had been any changes; I replied that had been any changes; I replied that all been I could state at once; I then went on to state at six companies of the investy-hinth infantry had cen offset by detaching four companies of the welfth infantry to Charleston, on the required for General Canby; is command of the Bopartment, he of them to the Northern frontier to assist in parting own the Fonian difficulties, had been returned to their siment stationed at Fort Melferry, Baltimere; that longth the command had been increased in the number command. I was made a the more of them to the number of them to the surface of the propartment, and the fonian difficulties, had been returned to their siment stationed at Fort Melferry, Baltimere; that longth the command had been increased in the number of command. I was under the impression that the recomment of that the recomment of the themps. during General Camby's command of the Department, one of teem to the Northern frontier to assist in putting down the Fenian difficulties, had been returned to their retiment stationed at Fort McHenry, Baltimere; that though the command had been increased in the number of companies, I was under the impression that the reduction in the number of strength of the command growing out of the order which reduced the infanity and artiflery companies from the maximum of the war establishment to the minimum of the peace establishment more than offset what was gained by the additional companies; the President said, "I refer to more recent changes;" I said I did not know exactly weathe referred to by recent changes; that none had been made to my knowledge; that if he would give me seme idea of who had made the report to him or what the report was which he had received, I could perhaps give him a more definite answer; he said reports had reached him that within the last day or two certain orders and new arrangements of troops had been made; I assured him that one had been made with my knowledge, and I did not believe any had been made with my knowledge, that under the recent orders, founded upon the laws of Congress for the government of the armise of the United States, approved by him, no order could come to me except through General Grant; and that, reaconing from analogy, it was assumed in the army that no order could be given to any one under my command without coming through me; that M by any possibility an order had been given without soming through me, it was the duty of the officer receiving it to immediately notify me; he then saked me, "What order de you refer to?" I said that I referred to Order No, 15 or 17, I could not recollect which, that had been published to the arrily some time in May isst; he said, "I wish to see the order;" I replied to him that I would send for it; he said, "No, I have all the orders about the house," and a messenger was sent for it; at that time Selenel tooper came in and occupied the

pesidon for some time upon another subject, as I suppessed, for I withdrew to the other end of the room; while there the measenger came and brought the cruer; after Colonel Cooper had gone out I returned to the President with this order in my hand and said, Mr. President, I will take it as a great favor if you will perit me to call your attention to this order, or act, passed in an appropriation bill and it is possible you may never have seen it; he took the order and read it, and objerved, "This is not in accordance with the constitution of the United States which makes me Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, or with the language of the commission which you hold;" I stated to bim that that was not a matter for officers to determine; there was an order sent to us approved by him, and we were all governed by that order.

Q. Do you mean that the order or the act was approved by the tresident? A. I mean the act, but as lar as that was concerned the order and the act approved by him are the same thing, for the order contained nothing but the act; he said, "Am I to understand that the President of the United States cannot give an order but through the General-in-Chief or General Grant?" I replied, "Mr. President, that is the order which you approved and which has been issued for the government of the language of the country were consulted as to what the duty of an officer was under that haw and order; and I observed, one of them whom I area came out it was much discussed in the army, and some of the leading lawyers of the country were consulted as to what the duty of an officer was under that haw and order; and I observed, one of them whom I consulted—and I consider him perhaps one of the greatest constitutional lawyers in the country—anve it as his very decided opinion that we were bound by it; and I think it right to tell you that on this subject the army is a unit. He asked me who the lawyer was. I told him the one I consulted was a kinsman of mine—Robert J. Welker—und that I had understood, thoughli did not know of my own knowledge, that others had consulted Mr. Reverdy Johnson, who, it was reported, held the law is very evident." After a short pause, seeing there was nothing more to say, I thanked him for the countesy with which he had permitted me to express my opinion, and left the house.

Q. Bud the President in any form inquire whether you would obey an order if it was sent to you without going through the bendquarters of the general? A. As nearty as I can recollect there was not a word said that I have most put down, though I could of course not awear that I had not put down, though I could of course not awear that I had not put down every word untered; you may see by my lestimony that I myself introduced the subjects of order No. 17, which involves this question; there were a variety of rumors running about town that General Thomas had given orders, or that he had declared he was going to give orders, and I thought it my duty to state the situation fairly and squarely to the President.

TESTIMONY OF COLONEL GRORGE W. WALLACK.

George W. Wallace, sworn and examined by the Chair-

one to the army? Anwer—I am liceteeant colonel in the army? Anwer—I am liceteeant colonel in the army, commanding
be garrison of Washington.
Q. How long have you been in command of the garrion of Washington? A. Since the latter part of August

ered and the papers arranged in such per-fect forr that no exception could be taken hereto when the matter is brought before the ourte, it was decided to defer the application till the car' y part of next week. It may be presented as early a Mooday. The course of procedure will be as follows:—
Application will be made in open court for leave to file as information in the nature of a que warrante. This application, it is presumed, will be granted, as a matter of course. Mr. Stanton will be served with a summons to appear and answer. This he has a month in which to do; but it is supposed he will not avail himself of the time allowed by law, but at once will respond, when an early day will be fixed for the hearing

MISCELLANEOUS WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29, 1868.

The Weekly Treasury Statement.

The fractional currency received from the Printing
Bureau of the Treasury Department for the week ending to-day amounted to \$462,000. The amount forwarded during the same period was :-

States depository at Baltimore. The total shipment

during the week were \$520,540. The United States Treasurer holds in trust for national banks at this date as security for circulating noies, \$341,603,550; as security for public deposits, \$37,877,950; national bank notes usued during the week, \$82,450; total to date, \$306,486,981. From this is to be deducted multiplied bills returned, \$6,416,405; otes of insolvent banks redeemed and burned by United States Treasurer, \$389,860; leaving in actual circulation at this date, \$299,680,706. Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week,

\$527,100.

were a little over \$3,500,000.

The President's Reception on Monday.

The President has announced that he will hold a levee on Monday evening next, commencing at eight and closing at eleven o'clock. The ladies of the Executive mansion will not receive on that evening, but will be present at the levee to assist the President in welcoming those

who may call upon him. Chief Justice Chase and Associate Justice Grier, of the United States Supreme Court, were not present at the state dinner given by the President last evening to replied to the invitation that he regretted his inability to accept of the honor conferred upon him, and stated the cause of inability to be present. Associate Justice Grier, it is said, was absent on account of illness,

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, No reasons were officially communicated to the Senate why Commissioner Rollins should be removed and a successor appointed. The President merely sent in for that position the name of Colonel Wisewell, a gentleman who had been recommended by a number of prominent citizens without distinction of party. Colonel Wisewell jority of the Senate being desirous to thus evidence their approval of the official conduct of Mr. Rollins by continuing him in office. They place full confidence in his statements and those of the Socretary of the Treasury that he made no recommendations for removals of a large number of internal revenue officers during the last fiscal year, reports concerning which have been circulated to his detriment.

Death of Ex-Lieutenant Governor Ford, of

lying in a dying condition at his residence in this city, expired to-night. He has devoted the greater portion of his time for the past year in the advocacy of temperance reform.

The New Kentucky Senator at the White House. Senator McCreery, of Kentucky, accompanied by members of the Kentucky delegation, called at the White House to-day and paid his respects to the Presi-

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Impenchment-The Constitutional Penaltyislation not Established Law Until so Rx-pounded by the Courts-Means of Procuring Such Judgments-The Theory of the Consti-

will not convict the President of the "high crimes and misdemeanors" of which he is impeached by the House, precisely because it is asserted that that body will not be of the opinion that the effences charged are "high crimes and misdemeanors." Among the most radical and even rabid of the weil informed republicans that have visited ings there is a strong expression against impeachment for the offences presented, on the ground that the country will not sustain it, there being no evidence of crim-Johnson has done only what immemorial custom has established and sanctioned as constitutional and right. been Andrew Jackson instead he would have long since shaken off the Congressional shackles that have Instened upon him; but this better sentiment is probably entertained only by such as would have been pleased with such demonstrations on the part of the President, had he marked out such a course for himself. It is a fact, however, that one of the most red hot republicans in the city of New York, who has been first and last a radical, and who claims to express the views of many of his class, declares that the conviction of Andrew Johnson of the offences charged will result in disaster to the republican. priminal design on his part. He says that neither the country nor the world will approve such a conviction, and that its consummation will be the most stupendous

political blunder. gest that the President may be impeached without the infliction of the extreme penalty—future disqualifica-Question—You are gonnected with the army? And the gartinou of Washington.

Question—You are gonnected with the army? And the gartinou of Washington.

Question—You have you been in command of the gartinou of Washington? A shince the latter part of Aquation of Washington? A shince the latter part of Aquation of Washington? A shince the latter part of Aquation of Washington? A shince the latter part of Aquation of Washington? A shince the latter part of Aquation of Washington? A shince of the United States in regard to military nature in the way.—I was called to the Executive manking to see of his secretaries, Coloned the Executive manking to see of his secretaries, Coloned the Executive mannion to see one of his secretaries, Coloned to the Executive mannion to see one of his secretaries, Coloned to the Coloned Moore of the Coloned Moore and the President was. He replied that he was very well, and saked if would have one shim and pay my response to him. I said certainty, and in a few moments I was the Data of the Coloned Moore and the Coloned Moore and the Coloned Moore and the Coloned Moore and the Coloned Moore the Coloned Moore that the privilege and previous and provided and the courted into which is provided and the courted into which is considered to the constitution and are should be considered to the constitution of the Coloned Moore to the Coloned Moore to whome the coloned Moore the Coloned Moore and consequences of impeachment is with Congress, and that it is competent for that body to impose as much or

couris; and then only by boing decrearded or resisted by the citizen or subject, or his agent. For if the citizen, subject or agent did not so disregard or resist unjust law, it would remain forever his role of action, and he would continue forever subject to its control. It follows that the will of the Legislature would hold undisputed sway, and thus constitute a despotism. Nor will it do to say that the presumption is, in all cases, that the law is valid and the Legislature right, after the many experiences of the people to the contrary. And it was this very knowledge of legislative errors, of legislative prejudice and legislative oppression that caused the people of the United States, in the early days and in their sovereign capacity. Or "ordnin and establish" a written constitution, in which they took good care to create a judicial department which should sit in judgment upon the enactments of the popular branch of the government, to the end that their persons and property might be safe from the danger of hasty or partian legislation. In no case, then, can enactments of the Legislature be said to be laws, beyond cavil, until they have been subjected to the judicial test; and leasmuch as there can be no such test, even in case of the most ordinary legislation—say in respect of the revenue laws—without disregard or resistance thereto, the citizen who takes upon himself the task of securing such an adjustment should receive the thanks of the public instead of the condemnation of its representatives. Thus it is in all cases that a construction is placed upon the customs and internal revenue laws, and, in fact, all other laws about the construction or constitutionally of which there is question or doubt. And it may be submitted to all fair minded men, without fear of a difference of opinion among them, that in regard to a law of such importance to the successful administration of the government as the Tenure of Office bill, it is as much the duty as it is the interest of the ministration of the government as the

THE NEW SENATOR FROM KENTUCKY IN HIS SEAT.

THE N.W SENATOR FROM KENTUCKY IN HIS SEAT.

[Washington correspondence (Feb. 28) Beston Post.]

While the West Point Appropriation bill was being considered in the Senate this afternoon, the new Senator from Kentucky, Mr. Metreery, who had just arrived in the city, came into the Chamber, when Mr. Davis Immediately rose and moved that he be sworn in. This very natural request seemed to take the radicals by surprise, and instantly thoy gathered in groups, whispering and casting suspicious glances at Mr. McCreery, who is a hard looking, baid headed gentleman, of aldermanic proportions. Mr. Howe, who was temporarily occupying the chair, sent off for President Wade, who came in hastily and relieved Mr. Howe Mr. Summer called out to Mr. Howard, who sits a few feet from him, "Oppose it, Howard," but the appeal was met with a diblous shake of the head. He then turned to Mr. Drake, but that worthy could give him no comfort. During all this time no attention was paid by the Chair to the motion of Mr. Davis, but, finally discovering that his brother radicals had given up the hope of inventing a plausible plea to disfiranchise the State of Kentucky, Mr. Wade faltered out, "The Senator will come forward and be sworn in." Mr. McCreery then came forward on the arm of Mr. Davis when the oath to support the constitution was administered by Mr. Wade, and the fron-clad oath was read by the Cherr. Perfect slicece prevailed and a suppressed feeling of oxcitement was evident throughout the whole cramber. It was not until Mr. McCreery had subscribed his name to the latter oath that the witnesses on the floor and in the galeries breathed freer. When it is known that the vote of the new Senator may decide the verdict in the case of the President, the interest which encircled the proceedings may easily be imagined.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE CAMPAIGN IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

The Uncertain Effect of Impeachment on the New Hampshire Election-Views of Poli-ticians of Both Parties—Both Argue that It Will Help Their Canse—Ex-President Pierce in Quiet Life—His Endorsement of President Johnson's Course in the Case of the Refrac-

tory ex-Secretary of War.

Concern, N. H., Feb. 25, 1868.

The sudden and unfortunate conflict of opinion between the President of the United States and the obstinste ex-Secretary of War seems to have thrown an additional cloud of uncertainty over the result of the coming State election in New Hampshire. Those who a few days ago claimed that the public sentument here was drifting rapidly in this or that direction now uniformly admit that the whole aspect of a week ago may be changed during the week to come. When the details of the Washington troubles were first prothere was, of course, the most intense exciten and there is scarcely any perceptible abatement of it now. The political turmoils within the borders of the State which for a month had kept the people agitated however, have not yet been sufficiently promulgated or to enable them to determine whether it would be wise or judicious for them to be influenced by the result of the impeachment enterprise in changing their previourly determined policy concerning the State election here on the 10th of March. There are very many repub-licans and a large number of democrats in New Hampshire who would conscientiously regard it as an unpar-douable crime in the eyes of God and man to rote any other ticket than the first one cast in the ever memorable twenty-first year of their existence. With such as these the matter of impeachment or no impeachment will have very little influence, for they are thoroughly wedded to party, and neither arguments, facts, justice nor the pro-

ef their existence. With such as those the matter of imposchment or no imposchment will have very little influence, for they are thoroughly wedded to party, and neither arguments, facts, justice nor the progress of civilization and divorce them from it. Besides these there is a large class who believe in the supremacy of the constitution, and are likewise opposed to usurpation of power whether by one man or a body of men, and among this class are many whom the canvassing agents here have returned as "doubtful," the definition of this being that when the canvass was made they were undecided whether to vote the democratic or republican ticket. The greater portion of those recorded as doubtful have heretofore acted with the republican party, and their hesitation in going with it this year has been solely on account of the course pursued by the radical Congress, a course which, they are more than half inclined to believe, the conservatives are right in denouncing. Now, whether the progress of the impeachment proceedings with the subject that the course of the impeachment proceedings with the subject that the course of the impeachment in the doubtful class just the matter was only altured to it is a matter of difficult conjecture at this time. Since the initiatory steps taken by the radical Congress to secure impeachment there have been several meetings held under the auspices of both parties, but the matter was only altured to ingeneral terms, the radical speakers of course supporting impeachment and thereby gaining the applause of their republican hearers, and the democratic speakers uphoding the President and finding a hearty response to their sentiments from those who listened to them. Insamuch, however, as the action of Congress, its after to-sight the expressions of the people upon the question of impeachment will be numerous and emphasite to-sight the expressions of the people required the progress of contrast, its will have considerable influence upon the election. The republicans are of course, judical at t

tion here, and then in obedience to the repeated demands of his friends. With this simile exception he has not spoken on political or other topics for a long, long time. The esceral lives in a tidy little cottage on Main sireer, situated on an easy eminence overlooking the Merrimac valley and river and a short quarter of a mile from the business part of the town. His wife and children are all deceased, and the declining years of his life are therefore spent in a solitude only broken by the frequent visits of personal friends, of whom he has very many. He does not keep house, but boards with a Mr. and Mrs. Willia'ns, who furnish him with an elegant suit of rooms on the lower floor of their cottage mansion. His most intimate personal friend is Hon. Josah Minet, President or the Concord Railrond and a prominent lawyer and democrating politician. He has also a warm friend in the person of fra A Eastman, his not door neighbor, who, by the way, is also a prominent astorney and democrat, and at one time (during the war) came within five hundred votes of being Governor of New Hampshire. Some years ago Mr. Pierce purchased a charming building lot about a mile west of the State House, in the direction of Millville, and laid the foundation of a large and beautiful homestead; but while he was in the midst of prosecuting these plans, which he had long had in view, his partner in life nassed away, and he at once abandoned the whole enterprise, and what would have been undoubtedly one of the finest mansions in Concord is now but a heap of decaying masoury. He has, however, a nice little "cottage by the sea" in the vicinity known as Boars Head, Hampton Beach, where he spends the summer months. Within a short time he has become a member of the Episcopai Church in Concord, of which he is a regular and devotu attendant, Musch of his time, when health permits, is devoted to visiting the poor, and it is unquestionably true that he dispense aid most liberally to all objects of charity which may come to bis notice, He does not with t

The New Haven democracy have nominated their entire city ticket. On the first ballot Mayor Sperry received forty-one votes and Charles L Chaptain nine Mr. Sperry's nomination was then made unanimous The ticket is, for Mayor, Lucien W. Sperry; City Clerk, William Downes; Treasurer, Harmanus M. Welch; Collector of Taxes, Walter Osborn; Auditor, Henry D.

The republicans of Jefferson county, Ohio, have de clared for Grant, The New Orleans Republican, February 21, hoists the name of General Grant for President and that of Edward

H. Durett for Vice, and says:-H. Dureil for Vice, and says:—

After long waiting and much management and labor we are enabled without danger of disturbing the harmony and unanimity of the republican party of Louisiana to hoist the name of Ulyses S. Grant for President of the United States. Of Edward H. Dureil, our candidate for the Vice Presidency, it is only necessary to say in addition to what we have heretofore said, that his life long advocacy of the cardinal principles of the republican party, his high position and great ability as a citizen and a jurist, and his practical enforcement in his court of the equality of all men before the law. entitle him to the gratitude and support of the radical republican party.

In regard to the general elections in Arkansas and Louisiana the New Orieans Republican (radical) states

Louisiana the New Orleans Republican (radical) states that it has received an official capy of the order of Major General Gillem, commanding the Fourth Military Dis-trict, ordering a general election in Arkansas, in accord-ance with an ordinance of the Constitutional Convention of that State. We are not disposed, continues the Re-publican, to believe that Major General Haftcock thinks of departing from the rule which is being followed by the of departing from the rue which is being followed by Lee
other district commanders; but, however this enay be,
we have satisfactory reasons for believing that no district commander will be allowed to obstruct the carrying
out, to their fullest extent, of the election ordinances of
the Constitutional Conventions.

YACHTING.

Nonthly Club Meetings.

(From Bell's Life in London, Feb. 15.)

The monthly meeting and the adjourned January meeting of the Reyal London Yacht Club will be held at the club rooms, Adelphi terrace, on February 17. The sailing committee will propose the following aiterations and additions (as amended) to the rules and sailing regulations, viz:—

Rule 3—That "thirteen" be altered to "fitteen." Rule 16—inta at in the part of the rule between the words "sutti." In the seventh line and "the" in the tenth line be omitted. Rule 19—That the following words be added:—"But this exemption shall not extend over a longor period than two years without the consent of the Sailing Committee, and doring such exemption no such member shall be allowed to avail himself of any of the privilexes of the club." Rule 22—Rule 24—That "see converted a to the converted of the club." Rule 24—Rule 24—That "see converted a to the converted of the club." Rule 24—That "see the club on the privilexes of the club." Rule 24—That "see the club on the privilexes of the club." Rule 25—That the rule be altered to 30, and the figures 12 to 15. Rule 27—That "and no second prize shall be given unless three yachts sfart" be added. Rule 28—That this rule be altered to 30, and the figures 25 in this rule be shall in any case exceed two guiness, and that such entrance less be returned to the owners of all yachts starting that being the told." Rule 23—That the works "on the privilexes and that such entrance less be returned to the owners of all yachts starting that being the third class yachts. I—9.—Ihat in all matches of this club the following sails only shall be set:—Cutters—Mainsail, topsail (the yard of which shall not exceed in length three times the yacht's beam, nor be set with a lackyard, jib and foresail. Twiss—Senden and sugaresail, which shall not be set above the crosstrees. Schooners—Mainsail, foresail, slaysais, jib, square topsail, and squaresail, which shall not be exceed an end of the club was held on the delice of the single sendent of the

University of Oxford and the University of Cambridge, U. S., Match.—Reply of the Ox-ford Men.

The following is the text of the last letter received by

the president of the Oxford University Boat Club on the proposed boatirace between the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, United States:-

And Cambridge, United States:—

Harvand Upversury, Cambridge, Jan. 30, 1868.

Draw Sim—By the time this reaches you the answer to our last letter will be on its way, but if you said nothing in reference to the course I hope you will do so in answer

to this. I am much obliged to you for your kindness in taking so much trouble. I would agree with your opinions were I an Englishman, but as an American I will not infringe on our customs. I see in your letter that you do not think "we can find a straight three mile course in England;" it seems to me that you have confined yourself to rivers. From Mr. Richards, a graduate at Cambridge, England, we learn that Lake Windermere would furnish what we desire. I should think that you would be willing to go a few miles when we are willing to go so many. We do not see why either party should endeavor to make the other violate their customs, but that each should have the liberty to choose. Many men of our crew are unwilling to go to the expense of going over merely to train for a race; therefore, the money has to be raised by subscription, and friends would not come forward should we be obliged to adopt a custom foreign to us. The captain wishes me to say that there is no use trying to do anything more unless you can guarantee a course as we desire. Also allow us to row without a coxswain. Please direct the answer to this letter to R. C. Watson, City Exchange, Boston, Mass., United States of America.

I am afraid there will never be a race between us unless one is arranged this time. I hope, though, to meet you next tail in person, and that each crew will gain by acquaintance. In the meantime, believe me, vours, very truly.

To F. Willam, Esq., Oxford.

The following is the reply of the Committee of the Oxford University Bost Club to Mr. Watson's letter:—

less one is arranged this time. I hope, though, to meet you next itall in person, and that each crew will gain by acquaintance. In the meantime, believe me, yours, very truly,

To F. William, Esq., Oxford.

The following is the reply of the Committee of the Oxford University Boat Club to Mr. Watson's letter:—

UNIVERSITY BOAT CLUB, OXFORD Feb. 14, 1868, Sm.—Your proposition to make an eight-cared match between the Harvard and Oxford University Boat Club, we beg to inform you that we have given the matter our best consideration, and that we must entirely concur in all that has been said by Mr. Willan in his informal correspondence with you on the subject. We are willing (though the season proposed is most inconvenient) to row an eight-cared match with your club next September, under conditions similar to those under which we annually meet the University of Cambridge; but we much fear that the diffullites arising from the difference of our system of boating—caused, as that is, by the physical differences of our respective countries—will prove to be insuperable.

You propose, firstly, that your boat shall carry only eight men, whereas in ours—from the pature of our rivers and the style of our boats—we must necessarily carry a nint for the purpose or steering; and, secondly, you propose (thereby admitting that our ordinary rivers are not adapted to your system of steering) that the race shall be on a broad open lake, to which kind water we are quite unaccustomed, and our batch and the water was replaced that matches in which the competite was the same terms, and the style of our capture of steering that the race shall be on a broad open lake, to which kind in a match in which the competite with a matches in which the same terms, and the style of the propertunities for speculation, but when honor only is at take they seem to us to be entirely out of place; for at the conditions themselves, and how far the manner in which they have been carried out in that particular instance, have aided in bringing about the result.

NEW JERSEY.

Common Council was held interesting to consider fur-ther the Harsimus cove question. The only practical ther the Haramus cove question, result arrived at was Vast the city shall be represented by counsel at Trevion when the bill comes before the Benate on Toursday. The prevailing opinion is the Camden and Amboy Company will carry the bill with a few uningportant alterations in favor of Jersey City.

siding with its parents on Adams street died at an early hour yesterday morning from the effects of injuries sustained through its clothing having caught fire on the previous evening. A lady named Dobba heard the cries of the poor creature, and in endeavoring to rescue it was herself badly burned about the hands.

THE SCHRIDT HOTEL ATTACHMENT CASE.—This case, in which the right of an absconding denter to dispose of his property was argued, was recently decided adversely before Justice Noe and a jury. The facts seem to be that Henry Schmidt, the proprietor of a hotel at Elizabethport, got into difficulties of a monetary character some time ago and suddenly disappeared, leaving his affairs in a very unsettled state. He then effected a bill of sale with a Frenchman in New York named Leon de Ahen, by which the property was handed over at a figure immeasurably below its value. Meanwhile his numerous creditors became clamorous for their money and finally, flading that there was no sign of Henry's return, had the property attached. Ahen then came forward and claimed it and so led to the result already stated.

COPPET.—In this city, on Saturday, February 29, Miss ELLEN COPPEY, in the 29th year of her age. Her remains will be taken to Troy, from 343 West Nineteenth street, on Tuesday evening. [For Other Deaths See Ninth Page.]

SHIPPING NEWS.

PORT OF NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 29, 1868.

Arrivals.

Arvivals.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STRAN YACHUS.

Bark Lucr & Paul (Prus), scheel, Antwerp Dec 22, and Plushing 2th, with mase, to Funch, Melicke & Wendt. Is anchored outside the bar.

Schr Tronton, Martin, Ocracoke, NC.

Schr Hunis Depew, Cropper, York River.

Schr Hona D Frice, Baker, York River.

Schr Hona Lyman, Howe, York River.

Schr Hona Lyman, Howe, York River.

Schr C & N Kogers, Seger, York River.

Schr Wastington, Joline York, Wilver.

Schr Mason Kogers, Rhinchart, York River.

Schr Mason Kogers, Rhinchart, York River.

Schr Hona Wason, Wright, York River for Fairhaven.

Schr Jos Wason, Wright, York River for Fairhaven.

Schr D B Martin, Housenan, York River.

Schr Willie S Swett, Hollsroke, Vork River.

Schr Willie S Swett, Hollsroke, Vork River.

Schr Bitzabeth Signish, Sickles, Alexandria, 7 days. Had heavy weather; spilt mainsail;

Schr Moses G Leonard, Lyman, Virginia.

Schr Julia Baker, Baker, Alexandria,

Schr Moses G Leonard, Lyman, Virginia.

Schr Hoss Winant Taylor, Virginia.

Schr Hos Winant Taylor, Virginia.

Schr Hos Winant Taylor, Virginia.

Schr Hos Winant Taylor, Virginia.

Schr Thos W Hwhite Cramer, Baltimore.

Schr Thos W H White Cramer, Baltimore.

Schr Ella Barnes, Avery, from Alexandria for Providence, passed Sandy Hook this PM.

American Ports.
CHARLESTON, Feb 29-Arrived, sohr N W Smith, Prov-

CHARLESTON, Feb 29—Arrives,
Sailed—Steamship Saragossa, Crowell, NYork; ship Narraganset, Hamien, Idverpool; bark Mary & Louisa, Boston;
sebrs E C Raymond, do; Young Teazer, Portland,
HOLMES' HOLLE, Feb 29—Arrived, brigs Jane G Wright,
Glasgow for NYork; Cora F Gibbs, Palermo for New York;
Sophia, Malaga for Boston; Selma, Matanza for Fortlant,
SAYANNAH, Feb 29—Cleared, steamships Montgomery,
and San Salvador, NYork; sehr Boakin, Wilmington, NC. For other Shipping News see Ninth Page.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A.-A.-A.-GREAT INDUCEMENTS OFFERED

A. to parties going to housekeeping and the public.

20 per cent reduction. See for yourselves.

\$200,000 worth of Chins, Glass and House Furnishing
Goods to choose from. EDWARD D. BASSFORD'S,
great Housekeepers' Bazar, Cooper Institute,
corner stores. All goods warranted as represented.

A BEOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED IN New York and States where non-support, drunkenness or described is sufficient cause. No publicity. No fee till divorce obtained. Advice free.

F. I. KING, Attorney, 261 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS. A. TO DR. RADWAY:

A - *S-A-R-S-A-P-A-R-1-1-L-1-A-N.

A - *O DR, RADWAY:
Question—Surasparillan being one of the chief ingredicing of your RENOVATING R SOLVENT, what other agent of known made chall virtues over sore diseases of the shown made chall virtues over diseases of the sensing acknowledged curative powers over diseases of the RADWAY'S new proceeds of the active source is a flavorative of the RADWAY'S new proceeds of the active source is a flavorative of the RADWAY'S new process of extracting the medicinal properties from vegetable subset of source and flavorative of the RADWAY'S new process of the active source is a flavorative in the sensing and remedy—as a Purifier of the Blood and ours of Chronic Scrotilous, Spphiloid and skin diseases. One of the most important remedial agents, for the cure of Kidney, Biadder and Urinary diseases, is the famous.

PAREBILA BRAVA,

This root was introduced into European practice as long ago as 1035 and when used in its crude state found to possess wonderful remedial virtues in all cases of kidney, bladder and urbary diseases, and by many physicians highly eulogized as a specific in disease in a manuface, read allow concretions. The true virtues of this root lay is a little concretion. The true virtues of this root lay is a little concretion. The true virtues of this root lay is a little concretion. The true virtues of this root lay is properties of the root are secured. Its effects, associated with SARSAPARILLIAN and other furgradients are truly wonderful. It immediately enterint the circulation and commonicaes its healing, acothing, purifying and curative influence through the blood, sweat and urine. Dr. Radway obtains the root direct from Brazil—as it is well known that very little of the genuine root la to be found in the shope of the Utiled States and Europe. This accounts for the indifference with which it has of late years been viewed by physicians. As it is now prepared and associated with other ingredients in the RNOVATING RESOLVENT will be used to be end of the root are such as

A 1 NO. 1.
THE FIRST DE COMPANION.
Thousands are being added weekly to the circulthis highly popular family paper. This is not surprise.

this highly popular family paper. This is not surprising as the most readable stories, admirable sketches, brilliant editorials, first class illustrations and everything that can make it a welcome immity visitor.

Mr. Hagan's new story, hva Jones; or, The Quaker's Nicce, is commenced in this week's.

It is the most telling story that has appeared for many day, and the reader will find it intensely interesting.

Let none forget to read the starting Indian story, by Captain Carleton, also 'tasting the Die," by Kenward Philpg, now runnis in the Pinces Companion.

It is for sale by all newsdealers. Price six cents.

GEO, MUNRO & CO., 137 William street, New York.

AT PECKHAM'S HAIR BAZAARS—HUMAN HAIR Braids, \$5; Chignons, \$5; Side Curls, \$150. Retail at wholesale price. Monor Braids, toc.; Waterfalls, 80c. 2 Hall's Renewer and Chevalier's Life for the Hair, only 80c. Ladies' hair dressed in any style, only 50c. 25i Grand street, near Bowery, N. Y., and corner of Fourth and South Ninth, Williamsburg. Cut this out

A BSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED IN New York and States where descriton, drunkenness, are sufficient cause; no publicit; no charge until divorce obtained; advice free. M HOWES, Attorney, &c., 78 Nassau street.

A. CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED IN A. all legalized lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, 176 Broadway and 153 Fulton street. BLOOD'IS THE LIFE OF THE FLESH.

usual standard. To restore health purging is needed—never blood. Forty years ago I published an article headed

"BLEEDING ALWAYS IMPROPER."

For many years I made daily appeals to the public to exposure, and they will have my attention soon. My ideas are stolen by itinerant lecturers, their author ignored; but

HOW CAN LONG, HEALTHY LIFE BE SECURED By taking those matters from the blood which cause sickcases of recent sickness they are the best purgative known. Statistics prove that in the United States we are going on in a straight line and constantly advancing to a better average

of health. And have BRANDRETR'S PILLS NO PART IN THIS! Error has no other judge, no other master, no other domi-

each other are the history of the human race. Every physician who has seen the action of RRANDRETH'S PILLS

knows that in minety-nine cases out of a hundred their use will cure. If this be so, and it is are medical men acting in a Christian spirit or practice to place obstacles in the way of Brandreth's Pills? But they say "the use of Brandreth's Pills destroys our practice." The public are interested in this matter; let them see to it. B. BRANDRETH.

CATARRH AND B ONCHITIS—NEVER CURED—Reason Why.—These fatal diseases, the parents of concumption are always combined with acrofuls. This fact captains why the false petenders, with their delianve troshes, snuffs and inhistations, have never cured one case, as they have no remedy for catarrh and serofulous complications and nower touch the diseases. The only positive cure is NATURE'S SOVEREL NREMEDIALS FROM PLANTS, which I have discovered after sixty years' study, and whose medical virtues gradicate these fatal maindies and all tains of scrottla forever. Explanatory circular one stamp.

WM. R. PRINCE, Lionean Nurseries, Flushing, N. Y.

HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., SURGEON, 1345 LEX-eaustic or detention from business, for plus, streligh-listula, diseases of pelvic viscers, der milites of eye, nose, face and person. Office hours from 13 to 2.

cause of deceases of policie vineers, def rmities of eye, nose, face and person. Office hours from 12 to 2.

This Democratic Uniton Electrons of the attempt of the radicals to rule the peoples of the leads that he is not the people of this city by the corrupt Tammany, ring, through committees and conventions appointed by the radicals to rule the people of this city by the corrupt Tammany, ring, through committees and conventions appointed by the may be committeed and conventions appointed by the meet in their respective wards, on Monday, the 2d day of March, instant, at 75 p. M., to elect two delegates from the ward, and also one for each three hundred votes poiled in the ward hast November for the Democratic State ticket, to represent the ward in the Democratic should be which will meet at the Everett Rooms, carner of Broadway and Thiry-fourth street, on Tuesday, the 3d day of March, instant, at 75 o'clock P. M., for organization. The number of delegates irom each ward will be as follows: First Ward, 9; Second, 3; Taird, 4; Fourth, 11; Fifth, 9; Sigth, 15; Seventh, 19; Sigth, 16; Ninth, 16; Tenth, 14; Rieventh, 29; Twelfth, 12; intricenth, 13; Fourteenth, 14; Rieventh, 16; Twenth, 12; intricenth, 18; Fourteenth, 14; Twenty-first, 18, and Twenty-second, 19.

Each member of the General Committee for 155s, will be required to age the Roll of the Committee; whereby he will be affected to age the Roll of the Committee; whereby he will be affected to age the Roll of the Committee; whereby he will be affected to age the Roll of the Committee; whereby he will be approved to age the Roll of the Committee; whereby he will be added to age and any process of a sponting committee and conventions by means of inspectors of primary elections are all the agency to the second and committee and conventions by means of inspectors of primary elections selected by the Ring shall be facely and and committee and conventions by means of inspectors of primary elections are all committee is already, an efficient and numerus pemocratic t

First ward—19 Morris street. Scoopd ward—167 William street, between Ann and Beek-Third ward-127 Liberty street.

Fourth ward-Warren Hall, corner Cliver and Henry

Form ward—143 Hudson street.

Fifth ward—15 Pearl street.

Sixth ward—15 Pearl street.

Novemburd—Creed 3. 60 Jefferson street.

Novemburd—Spring Street stail, Spring street.

Nith ward—19 Bank street (Aruma Hail).

Touth ward—54 Allen street (Aruma Hail).

Eleventh ward—19 Pook Hail, 30 Fourth street.

Twelfth ward—10 Love's corner Eighth avenue and 125th.

Twelfth ward—Love's corner signs.

Thirteenth ward—415 Grand street.

Fourteenth ward—Cavanagh's corner of Mott and Broomestreets.

Fifteenth ward—No. 7 Cerroll piace.

Sixteenth ward—Nahafer's, Seventh avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteeoth streets.

Seventeenth ward—Avenue A. corner of Fourth street.

Eighteenth ward—Avenue A. corner of Fourth street.

Eighteenth ward—Michell's, corner of Pifth avenue and

Fifty-ninth street.

Righteners and TwentyPiral avenue and TwentyNineteenth ward—Mitchell's, corner o.

Nineteenth ward—Mitchell's, Third avenue, between Twenty-irret ward—McCabe's, Third avenue, between Twenty-irret ward—McCabe's, Third avenue, between Aught and Thirtieth atreats,
Twenty-scool ward—National Hall, Forty-fourth street,
between Aught and Ninth avenues.

Re request of Democratic Union Executive Committee,
Re request of Democratic Union Executive Committee,
Re request of Democratic Union Executive Committee,

Chairman Democratic Union General Com THOMAS F. GILROY. OTTO M. COOP. JAMES FOZ.